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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,483	07/11/2001	Cyril Cabral JR.	YO999-408 CIP	7319

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EXAMINER

KIELIN, ERIK J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2813

DATE MAILED: 09/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,483

Applicant(s)

CABRAL ET AL.

Examiner

Erik Kielin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-13 and 23-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) none is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-13 and 23-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 19.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

This action responds to the amendment filed 13 June 2003 (Paper No. 20) and the IDS filed 17 March 2003 (Paper No. 19).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 5-7 are considered indefinite because it is unclear whether the claims refer to the metal alloy or the metal containing silicon. The claims must make clear whether independent claim 4 has been narrowed to refer to metal containing silicon or the silicon alloy. As presently written, it is especially unclear. As presently written claim 5 limits only the metal containing silicon to some certain metal but does not eliminate the Markush group to on depositing a metal containing silicon since independent claim 4 is a Markush. Accordingly, it is inconsequential that the metal containing silicon is limited in claim 5 because any metal alloy can still be deposited according to claim 4.

For the purposes of patentability, Examiner assumes that the metal deposition refers to either the metal alloy or the metal containing silicon in keeping with independent claim 4.

This rejection is repeated from the previous Office action (Paper No. 18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-3, 23, 4-6, 8, 12, 24, **13, 25, 26**, 27-30, and 33-38 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 5,830,775 (**Maa et al.**).

Regarding independent claims 1, 4, 13, 25, and 26, **Maa** discloses a method for fabricating a silicide for a semiconductor device, comprising

providing a substrate having a silicon layer (Fig. 1) or a bulk silicon substrate (Fig. 3) (col. 4, lines 13-54);

depositing a metal alloy layer **80** (Fig. 4; col. 2, lines 60-67; col. 4, line 62 to col. 5, line 4);

reacting the metal alloy layer **80** to form a first metal-rich silicide phase layer **90**, using RTA (rapid thermal annealing) (Fig. 5; col. 5, lines 5-65);

selectively etching any unreacted metal alloy while leaving behind the metal-rich silicide **90** (Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 29-49);

depositing a silicon cap layer **110** without using epitaxial processes (Fig. 7; col. 6, line 50 to col. 7, line 15);

reacting the cap layer **110** to form a second silicide phase layer (CoSi_2) **122, 124, 126** using RTA (Figs. 8 and 9; col. 7, lines 16-45); and

etching any unreacted silicon cap layer (Fig. 9; col. 7, lines 46-64).

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(See also Fig. 10.)

Regarding claims 2 and 3, as noted above, the substrate may be either bulk or SOI.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, the metal alloy may include Co, Ti, or Ni which is 50 Å to 300 Å thick (5 to 30 nm), which anticipates 7 nm to 8 nm (col. 4, line 62 to col. 5, line 4).

Regarding claim 8, as noted above, the reacting of said metal alloy comprises RTA to form a metal-silicon phase by reaction with the underlying bulk silicon substrate; wherein the etching is selective to remove unreacted metal; wherein the silicon cap layer is blanket deposited; and wherein reacting the silicon cap layer is performed by RTA to form a metal di-silicide.

Regarding claim 12, the source/drain regions are shown to be elevated.

Regarding claims 23 and 24, the first silicide phase is the first forming silicide phase.

Regarding claims 27, 29, 33, 35, and 37, the first silicide phase is metal-rich.

Regarding claims 28, 30, 34, 36, and 38, it is seen to be inherent that the metal alloy extends the temperature window in which a silicide metal-rich phase exists, because Applicant indicates that a window is directly related to quantity of metal present in metal alloy. (See Applicant's specification p. 16, lines 3-8.) In other words, the more metal that is present relative to silicon the longer the window. Consequently if an alloy absent silicon is used, the window is a larger than if silicon is present. See *In re Swinhart*, 169 USPQ 226,229 (CCPA 1971) (where the Patent Office has reason to believe that a functional limitation asserted to be critical for establishing novelty in the claimed subject matter may, in fact, be an inherent characteristic of the prior art, it possesses the authority to require the applicant to prove that subject matter shown to be in the prior art does not possess the characteristics relied on) and *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980) (the burden of proof can be shifted to the applicant to show that

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subject matter of the prior art does not possess the characteristic relied on whether the rejection is based on inherency under 35 USC 102 or obviousness under 35 USC 103).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Maa** in view of Patent Application Publication US 2002/0009856 A1 (**Kanamori**).

The prior art of **Maa**, as explained above, discloses each of the claimed features except for using a TiN or W cap layer to prevent oxidation during subsequent anneal.

Kanamori discloses a virtually identical method to **Maa** and uses a TiN-capping layer over the silicide forming metal which prevents oxidation during annealing.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to use the capping layer of TiN of **Kanamori** in the method of **Maa**, in order to "control the salicide process" as taught by **Kanamori** (paragraphs [0023], [0030], [0038], [0047], [0054]).

7. Claims 10, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Maa** in view of US 5,828,131 (**Cabral, Jr. et al.**).

The prior art of **Maa**, as explained above, discloses each of the claimed features except for indicating if a metal alloy or metal alloy containing silicon was deposited to form the silicide.

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Cabral teaches the benefits of using metal alloys which contain silicon to form silicides on silicon layers. (See Abstract; col. 6, lines 4-16.)

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify **Maa** to use an alloy containing silicon as taught by **Cabral** because **Cabral** teaches that the metal alloy containing silicon provides greater thermal stability to the silicide than the pure metal alone and because **Maa** suggests using other alloys, specifically stating that one of ordinary skill would know what alloys to use. (See Maa paragraph bridging cols. 4-5.)

Regarding claim 31, the first silicide phase is metal-rich.

Regarding claim 32, it is seen to be inherent that the metal alloy extends the temperature window in which a silicide metal-rich phase exists, because Applicant indicates that a window is directly related to quantity of metal present in metal alloy. (See Applicant's specification p. 16, lines 3-8.) In other words, the more metal that is present relative to silicon the longer the window. Consequently if an alloy absent silicon is used, the window is a larger than if silicon is present. See *In re Swinhart*, 169 USPQ 226,229 (CCPA 1971) (where the Patent Office has reason to believe that a functional limitation asserted to be critical for establishing novelty in the claimed subject matter may, in fact, be an inherent characteristic of the prior art, it possesses the authority to require the applicant to prove that subject matter shown to be in the prior art does not possess the characteristics relied on) and *In-re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980). (the burden of proof can be shifted to the applicant to show that subject matter of the prior art does not possess the characteristic relied on whether the rejection is based on inherency under 35 USC 102 or obviousness under 35 USC 103).

Double Patenting

8. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

9. Claims 1-8, 10-13, 23-38 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 28-31 of U.S. Patent No. US 6,503,833 B1 (**Ajamera et al.**). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each teach the same method of forming the silicide regions by dependent a metal containing silicon followed be equivalent process steps.

10. Claims 1-8, 10-13, 23-38 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-50 of U.S. Patent No. US 6,444,578 B1 (**Cabral, Jr., et al.**). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each teach the same method of forming the silicide regions by dependent a metal containing silicon followed be equivalent process steps.

11. Claims 1-8, 10-13, and 23-38 of this application conflict with claims 1-30 of parent Application No. 09/569,306. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention

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during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 13 June 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Examiner indicates that Maa does not teach a metal alloy in the paragraph of the previous and present actions rejection only claims 10, 31 and 32 under 35 USC 103(a). While this is noted, Maa was indicated to teach a metal alloy in conjunction with the claims rejected under 35 USC 102(b) at the location in Maa indicated in the rejection above and in the previous Office action (Paper No 18). To repeat the location col. 5 first sentence expressly states using metal alloys. Accordingly Applicant's argument is moot because Maa teaches both a metal and metal alloy to which independent claim 10 is drawn. Maa does not teach a metal containing silicon, but Applicant amended to claim to broaden it to a metal or metal alloy -- omitting the option of a metal containing silicon-- in a previous action.

Applicant's suggestion that metal-rich silicide and silicon rich silicide is without merit. The silicide has only two components the metal alloy and silicon. If the silicide is rich in metal it is necessarily silicon-deficient. Again, Maa is not required to use Applicant's terminology.

Applicant also argues on p. 6 that Maa does not form Co_2Si . Maa specifically forms Co_2Si . Applicant contradicts himself in the next paragraph by admitting the Maa makes Co_2Si . Moreover, claim 16 makes no mention of Co_2Si so it is unclear to Examiner as to why Applicant

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refers to claim 16 as being representative of claiming. Moreover, claim 16 makes no mention of Co_2Si formation.

The remaining arguments on pages 4-8 are either irrelevant speculation or conclusory observations of Applicant. MPEP 2145 states that "argument does not replace evidence where evidence is necessary."

Applicant's arguments concerning the rejection under 35 USC 103(a) over Maa in view of Cabral are based upon the alleged failure of Maa to fail to disclose depositing a metal alloy. For reasons indicated above and the facts presented in Maa, Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Regarding Applicant's comments regarding the double patenting rejection. These arguments are considered non-responsive because they fail to point out exactly what features are lacking in the applied claims and references. Examiner respectfully submits that the double patenting rejection is proper for reasons of record.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 5,510,295 (Cabral, Jr. et al.), US 5,608,266 (Agnello et al.), US 5,624,869 (Agnello et al.) each assigned to IBM, each teaches the benefits of using metal alloys to form silicides.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

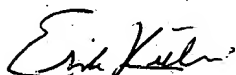
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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Erik Kielin whose telephone number is 703-306-5980. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 19:30 on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, Jr., can be reached at 703-308-4940. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9318 for regular communications and 703-872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.



Erik Kielin
Primary Examiner
September 3, 2003